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12 \*\*

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Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTREED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JANUARY WAS 99,214

#### PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916

I have had playmates, I have had companions,

In my days of childhood, in my joyful school-days.

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces. -Charles Lamb.

St. Valentine recks not of weather without so long as the heart is warm.

Atlantic City seems to be as popular in midwinter as in midsummer.

Judge Hughes evidently has a canny knowledge of the superior value of a bird in the hand.

Uncle Joe Cannon says he is a pacifist, "but is not a darned fool on the subject." Then he's not a real pacifist.

Those floods in Arkansas seem especially out of place in a State which so enthusiastically went dry the first of the year.

It's hard to understand Carranza's object In cornering the hemp market. Villa's army is dwindling so fast, a small portion of it would have been sufficient.

Five hundred more pollcemen have been promised to Philadelphia's suburbs. Then what is to become of the pretty notion that the country is such a nice, pure place?

Not the least beautiful in the equipment of flags for the new battleship Pennsylvania will be the State flag, to be presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During Mr. Roosevelt's pleasure trip to the Lesser Antilles it's a safe bet there will always be a close degree of proximity between his organ of hearing and good old terra firma.

Now that the courts have enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order separating the Lehigh Valley Rallroad from its lake steamship line the issue can be fought out in the proper tribunal

There are 20,000,000 unorganized militia in the United States: that is, males of military age. The school census of this city recently taken shows that there are 299,522 children of school age here; that is, children between 5 and 16. All but 30,000 of them are enrolled in the schools. Some of the unenrolled are em-

Senator, the "underalcaldes" passed the word along to the petty officials that there should be no further contributions for entertainment purposes, except as voluntarily given. The underofficials were equal to the occasion however, and according to Senator Lewis, advised the people as follows:

Hereafter whenever American officials visit the islands there shall be no more con-tributions to entertain them, except volun-tarily, but those who do not volunteer shall be dued for each be fined five peace.

### GIVE US A NATIONAL ARMY

The power of Congress to transform the National Guard into a National Army is limited by the Constitution. The Guard must remain a State body in time of pence, subject to the control of State authorities. A constitutional amendment would be required to make it national in fact as well as in name.

THERE is general agreement outside of L Congress on the importance of enlarging the military forces of the nation. The disagreement is upon the best way to bring it about

Mr. Garrison wrote to the President on January 12 that

The very first line of cleavage which must be encountered and dealt with by the stu-dent of the situation is between reliance upon a system of State troops, forever subfect to constitutional limitations which render them absolutely insecure as a reliance for the nation, or reliance upon national forces raised, officered, trained and controlled by the national authorities.

Mr. Garrison argued that the State troops were value as a national army, and that any law intended to make them the sole reserve force of the nation would be worse than useless, because it would lead the people to think that adequate provision had been made for future contingencies.

The President does not go so far as Mr. Garrison, but he does not utterly disagree with him. He wrote on February 10:

I am not yet convinced that the measure of preparation for national defense which we deem necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the National Guard inder Federal control and training

Although he was not convinced, the President said he was willing to keep an open mind on the subject and give to Congress an opportunity to see what it could do.

It is important to know what the powers of Congress are in the premises, as well as what are the powers of the President over the militia. Here is what the Constitution says on the subject:

Article I. The Congress shall have power-Sec. 15. To provide for calling forth the millitla to execute the laws of the Union, fosurrection and repel invasion.

suppress insurrection and repet invasion. See, is. To provide for organishing, arm-ing and disciplining the militia and for gov-erning such part of them as may be em-ployed in the zervice of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia according to the distraining the militia according to the dis-cipline prescribed by Congress. Art. H. See, 2, paragraph 1. The Presi-dent shall be commander-in-chief of the

army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States.

A man does not need to be a lawyer to conlude from these provisions that the Nadonal Guard is not a national force until it s called to the service of the National Government "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion." It is a State force in command of the State officers. No militia regiment has ever entered the national service as such. The men have had to enlist in a national volunteer army and he transferred by an act of their own from the jurisdiction of the State to that of the nation.

It is proposed to increase the control of the National Government over the State troops by paying the officers and men out of the Federal treasury and holding up the pay unless they meet certain requirements in the way of training and discipline, and it is planned also to get around the necessity of re-enlistments in a national army when the State troops are needed for national service by inserting a pledge on the original enlistment in the National Guard that the man will serve the nation wherever he may be sent. But it is evident from the provisions of the Constitution that, although Congress may prescribe the discipline of the State troops, it has no power to enforce it against the will of the States, and has no control over the State troops save when they are in national service. No proposition for using the National Guard as the basis of a reserve army has included any device for putting it under direct national control in time of peace. It is proposed that there should be 48 separate reserve armies under command of 48 different authorities. The National Guard Assoclation, which favors federalization of the organized militia, has perceived that there must be a constitutional amendment before even the semblance of national control in time of war can be secured. It's legislative committee has recommended that Congress submit an amendment making the State troops available for service wherevethe regular army may be sent, and providing for the organization of a Federal militia in those States where the local militia is not maintained in accordance with the Federal requirements. Much can be said in favor of such an amendment, because under it the War Department could create a reserve force in almost every State in the Union subject to immediate and direct control of the commander-in-chief of the national armies. But Congress is not considering any sort of a constitutional amendment. No one whose judgment is worth considering believes the organized militia can be federalized by Congress under the Constitution as it stands. The chief congressional advocates of rollance on the National Guard are opponents of preparedness. They see no emergency of sufficient gravity to justify any radical change from past policies. They admit it. The purpose of the President's Western tour was to start a backfire that would compel Congress to act. There is no doubt that the nation demands a national army. It does not care about the details so long as it gets results.

## Tom Daly's Column

### THE VALENTINE

Sun-up! and the carliest ray Bubbles up the sky like wine; Gold and silver lightnings play Where the key branches shine; Through the fairy fretwork stray Rose-plints of a heart divine-God, who made this perfect day. Sends us all a Valentine!

### The Difference.

"A" SAID the man who was given to moralizing, "Death comes alike to the rich man and the poor man." "Except," replied the observant man. "that

in the former case it is usually accompanied by reporters."

#### GENUS IRRITABILE VATUM

(Qr. freely translated, "Geel What a Slam!") Alfred Noyes says it is the duty of the United tates to enter the war on the side of the Allies if the contest should become a deadlock. Mr. Noyes is so clear on the duties of Amer-leans in this particular that no doubt if he were an American instead of an Englishman he would be at the front now. -- Don Marquis in N. Y. Evening Sun.

### Speaking of Final Reckonings

We got a lot out of the intaglio section of last Sunday's PUBLIC LEDGER, especially the picture under which we read: "The remnants of the Serbian army retreating before the Teutonic allies. Thus another little country is added to the list of those upon which has fallen the wrath of the Huns because real notions have thwarted their dreams. Hence, there is just a little to be added to the final reckoning." It was the landscape, rather than the army, that interested us. Somehow it reminded us of Ireland. 14

### In Transit

Men spoke of her as "passing fair," But time flies by so fast. Now some of these same men declars She's actually past.

### Doctor Hamilton in Philadelphia

Saturday, June 9, 1744-1 never was in place so populous where the gout for publick gay diversions prevailed so little. There is no such thing as assemblies of the gentry among them, either for dancing or musick; these they tave had an utter averaion to ever since Whitefield preached among them. Their chief employ, indeed, is traffick and mercantile busiiess, which turns their thoughts from these levities. Some Virginia gentleman that came here with the Commissioners of the Indian treaty were desirous of having a ball, but could find none of the female sex in a humour for it. Strange influence of religious enthusiasm upon human nature to excite an aversion at these innocent amusements, for the most part, so agreeable and entertaining to the young and gay, and, indeed, in the opinion of moderate people, so conductive to the improvement of politeness, good manners and humanity. \*\*\*

I dimed at the tayern, and returning home after dinner, I read part of a book lately writ by Fielding, entitled "The Adventures of Joseph Andrews," a masterly performance of its kind, and entertaining: the characters of low life here are naturally delineated, and the whole per-formance is so good that I have not seen any-thing of that kind equal or excel it.

This proved a rainy afternoon, which, because it abated the sultry heat, was agreeable. I drank tea with Collector Alexander, where I saw Mr. H----1.

Their conversation turned upon the people on Barbadoes, and as I knew nothing of the priv-ate history of that island. I only sat and heard, for they went upon nothing but private charnoters and persons. This is a treapass on good manners, which many well-bred people fall into thro' inadvertency, two engrossing all the geonversation upon a subject which is strange and unknown to a third person there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sign on 32d street below Norris:

MAX GRAFT, Attorney-at-Law. Jay Bowen

### WHAT'S YOUR FAVORITE SIMILE?

You are about as handy as a steamboat on a farm." How about O. Henry's? "It was as guiet as the How about O. Henry's? "It was as guiet as the

and churches. The result of it all became soon apparent, but has not reached its culmi-OF MISSOURI nation.

In the Republican National Convention of Hadley an Orator Since His Boy-1912 Hadley was floor leader of the Roosevelt forces. He refused, however, to emigrate from the Republican party when the Bull Mooser bolted. Hadley has faith in the progressiveness of the Republican party. "It is claimed," he says, "that there has been a general slowing up, a reaction against pro-THE name of Henry Spencer Hadley as a gressive legislation and policies throughout L presidential possibility, 1916 model, seems the country. Mothers' pension laws in New to have dropped out of the calculations of York and a substantial list of progressive the political prognosticators. It is not imlaws in Pennsylvania and Republican States possible, however, that it will be heard again of the Cestral West fail to show it."

### Definition of Progressivism

The break, he says, was not on account of differences over questions of national policy, but over questions incident to the control of the party organization. "The Republican platform of 1912, though framed largely by the representatives of the conservative element of the party, was the most progressive platform upon which it has ever asked the support of the American people. Had not other issues, more personal and interesting, occupied the attention of the voters in that campaign this fact would have been more clearly impressed upon the minds of the

voters. Ex-Governor Hadley speaks of "progressivism" as follows: " 'Progressivism' describes more an attitude of mind than a platform of political principles. To be progressive is to be open-minded, to recognize the existence of evils and to consider without prejudice measures for their correction. It is the antithesis of that mental attitude which views with satisfaction things as they are and glorifies the established order. President Wilson has described a progressive as 'a forward-looking man.' But 'a forward-looking man' may be simply an idealist and a theorist, while a true progressive should be guided by the wisdom and experience of the past in his efforts to solve the problems of the present and the future. In a platform written by former Senator Hoar for the Republicans of Massachusetts, the Republican party was once somewhat poetlcally declared to be 'a party with a mind ever open to the morning and the sunlight, ever open to new thoughts and new duties, as the new years bring their lessons.' If the Republican party in the nation can live up to this ideal of political conduct, it will continue to attract to its ranks a majority of the young men of the country; it can truly claim to be a party of progress."

# What Do You Know

Queries of general interest will be ann in this column. Ten questions, the anim to which every well-informed person the know, are asked daily.

### QUIZ

- 1. Who are the United States Senators from In Jersey? 2. When and where was other first used as a
- anesthetic? 3. Which is the most populous State in the Inin
- 4. When was General Grant President?
- 5. Did William Penn ever visit Philadelphist 6. Where was the Centennial Exhibition held
- 1876? 7. Who wrote the first American novel? 8. What was the largest American city in 1
- 9. Where is Montenegro, and what is the m of its name? 10, What nations guaranteed the neutrality of
- Belgium and when was the age made?

ANSWERS TO SATURDAN'S QUE I. About 111/2 miles from League Island is Cad tenham avenue.

2. The first ten amendments to the Constitute 3. Fifteen million dollars.

4. For the independence of the Philippin idea at the end of not less than two and m

more than four years. 5. Vancouver, B. C.

6. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and James . O'Gorman.

- Since 1903 the War Department has prefer minimum of 115 million dollars and a ma mum of 173 millions, for a year. The au minimum was 82 millions and its maximu 141 millions, for a single year.
- 8. Halifax.

9.	Camden,	N. J.		
10.	Russia.			

### Admission Day

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Is Februs a holiday in any State? DOUBTFUL 14 a holiday in any State? It is a holiday in Arizona and is the annim-sary of the admission of the Territory to is Union.

Borah's name has also disappeared from the reckoning. In his case the disappearance is partly to be explained by the intentions of the owner. Borah is still young. He doesn't want to become a back number through too much booming before the time is ripe. The year 1920

THE YOUNGSTER

hood, Which Wasn't Very Long

Ago-Strengthened Himself

by Outdoor Life

before the summer is out.

PEBT

will suit him quite as well -10 H. S. HADLEY as the year 1916. Such, at least, is the impression his attitude conveys. Hadley is a young man, too-only forty-four. He won't be forty-four till next Sunday.

Until 1910 Missouri hadn't had a Republican Governor in thirty-six years. To amend the situation a boy was born in Olathe, Kansas, in 1872. When 1909 came the boy had become a grown-up and he was ready for the job.

Hadley's grandfather, Jeremiah Hadley, conducted a Quaker mission school at Shawnee, not far from Olathe. The boy's father was a Quaker. He was also a well-to-do miller and the owner of several prosperous farms. He sent his son to the University of Kansas and then to the law school of Northwestern University, At college and law school young Hadley was a star orator. His clear, deep voice and winning personality made him an exceptionally effective speaker.

WHO GETS IT?

ployed and others, for one reason or another. are not fitted to go to school. The defense of the nation depends on its enrolled children as well as upon its enrolled citizenry in arms.

The condition of the streets is a little worse in this storm than it was a few weeks ago. At that time one of the keen-eyed guardians of the crossroads in the heart of the city did more than beckon on or retard the pedestri-He shouted regularly the warning, ans. "Watch the horses." The men who are driving drays have a hard enough time, but they cannot control their horses' feet. And in such a condition the pedestrian owes it to everybody to be a little more watchful than he absolutely has to be.

The formal opening of the Charles Custis Harrison Hall in the University Museum attention to one of the most valuable educational collections in the city and ought to attract a large number of visitors. The place is open to the public without charge, as the announcements scattered over the city show, but the number of visitors to it is much smaller than its importance deserves. The Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains that has been put on view in the new hall is only one of the many notable groups of exhibits. No Boy Scout's education is complete until he has seen the collection of Indian relics, with the models of Indian encampments.

Only 2000 applications have been made for retail liquor licenses this year. If they are all granted this will give us one license for every 170 families, counting five persons to a family. They are not likely to be all granted, for last year out of 2007 applications licenses were granted to only 1918 places. In<sup>9</sup> 1914 there were 2148 applications and 1923 licenses granted. Although the city is growing in population, there is a slow but gradual decrease in the number of places where intoxicating drinks can be bought. If this decrease were accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the consumption of liquor the temperance advocates would have sound reasons for congratulating themselves on the progress of their favorite reform. The reports of the collector of internal revenue for this distriet, however, indicate that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor.

The Organization's methods of obtaining money for campaign purposes in Philadelphia have been a source of much comment for many years, but the recent debate in the Senate on the Philippine bill for independence brought to light the interesting fact that our brown-skinned proteges have gone the Organization "one better" when it comes to colcting funds for a specific purpose. Senator Jumes Hamilton Lewis, during the debate, told the Senate that it came to his notice that the military authorities in the Philippines had issued orders that the people must cease having celebrations when American officials arrived in the islands, as it was exhausting the researces of the paur people to provide the entertainment. Therefore, according to the | lists amounting to at least 1400.

### CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

THE problem of the feeble-minded is one to which the normally endowed come with a feeling of uneastness. Despite the advances of science, the feeling persists that the affliction is incurable, and the healthy man looks upon the incurable with a hatred and ferocity which grows in direct proportion to his sense of impotence. Yet the problem must be worried over, and the exhibit arranged by the Public Charities Association for the two weeks beginning February 23 should be largely attended. The fact that 10,000 feehle-minded persons are either cared for privately or not cared for at all is not precisely pleasant, nor is it consoling to note that the three Pennsylvania institutions especially designed for cure of these unfortuffates are overcrowded and have waiting

F. R. H "As happy as a man with St. Vitus' dance and atle rheumatism." A. M. C.

"The venem clamors of a jealous woman Poisons more deadly than a mad dog's tooth." "Sweet as the crean skimmed from the milk of human kindnes." "File as the hair on a frog." "Small as the blater on a gunt's heel." Marwyr.



From "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms." Copyright, Chicago, 1882. REPLY TO A YOUNG MAN THAT USES

TOBACCO - 662 ----- St., July 18, 18---MR. BANNISTER:

OBACCO St., July 16, 18— MR. BANNISTER: Dear Siri I am in receipt of your courteous letter, containing a deciaration of love. I will be frank enough to admit that, while I have been schulde of your affectionate regard for me for one months, J muss also cherished a growing in-icreat in you. In truth, to make a candid confes-sion, I most sincerely love you. I should, perhaps, say the more, buil I feel it due to you, as well as to myself, to be strictly honert in my expression, lest ve foster this growing love, which under pre-cat conditions must be broken of your natural ability: I appreciate you for your industry; I respect you for your dilai conduct towards your parents. In fact, I consider you quite a model man, ware it not for one habit; I have reference to the use of tobacc. Apparently, this is a little thing. I am sware that habes generally convinced am I that it is one of the most destructive habits, sap-ping the morality and visor of our young men, that i could never consent to were a man addicted to the use, my reasons being as follows: I would impore the would in terms, amounts to ever 44000. The little sum of 11 cents per day, aved from being squadered on tohacce and property with the accumulations of internet, amounts to ever 44000. The little sum of 11 cents per day, saved from being squadered on tohacce and property with the scenne link on the seade of which the use of the most in terms and the the the seame habits and the use of tobacco desting you at luterest, amounts in that time to \$5660: you would see the habits and the terms to ever 44000. The little sum of 11 cents per day, saved from being squadered on tohacce and property put at luterest, amounts in that time to \$5661. The would second the provide the fourth of the the second habits of a large share of the the second habits of a large share of the termicances are without the comforts of life. The mould second the provide that the provide the fourth of the tobacco desting the the provide the same two blue. The second fact that the yer

mould. While I devotedly love you, I cannot consent that you should bestow your affections upon a person that would instinctively repel you. Bellev-ing, therefore, under the circumstances, that our further correspondence should cease. I am Your friend and well wither

Your friend and well-wisher. Your friend and well-wisher. MARIETTA WILCOX.

the Difficulty of Making One instre Do the Work of Five, My purse its burden hardly

The snuff I fancied once comes now too dear;

My modest income scarce can

The claims of all the creditors who spring

A little earning is a dang', rous thing, A. A.

Of slender build and somewhat under the medium height, with firm, clear-cut features, he posessed a personality at once engaging and militant.

#### A Sudden Nomination

From the time of receiving his law school diploma Hadley was successful in his profession. He opened a law office in Kansas City, Mo., where his mastery of the law, together with his attractive but forceful personality and his gifts of oratory, won him immediate prosperity at the bar. . He worked hard at private practice and as public prosecutor until his health began to weaken, when he went out to New Mexico and lived a while on a ranch. He developed the habit of living outdoors as much as possible. He owns a farm, where he spends much of his time, and is an enthusiastic horseman and golfer. He is also fond of hunting. Like Roosevelt he has overcome the handicap of a frail constitution.

For two years Hadley served as Assistant City Counselor of Kansas City and for two years as prosecuting attorney for Jackson County. In twenty-one months he disposed of twenty-one murder cases, securing convictions in all but one, the jury disagreeing in that instance. On retiring from office he told himself and his friends that he was going to devote himself henceforward entirely to private practice. But in 1905 he attended the Republican State Convention. There were several candidates for Attorney General. Hadley rose to speak in behalf of one of them. Suddenly somebody shouted, 'Hadley for Attorney General!" Others took up the cry, and Hadley was nominated by acclaim. Nobody, not even the Republicans, had any expectation that the Republican ticket could win, but in the ensuing campaign every man on it was elected except the gubernatorial candidate, who was defeated by Folk. Hadley then began his career as a trust buster. He gained a national reputation for his successful cases against the Standard Oil Company, the railroads, the Harvester Trust, the Insurance and Lumber Trusts and the race track gamblers of St. Louis.

In 1909 he was elected Governor. He had not wished to become a candidate, but Taft had sent him this word: "You are the only man who can win. Unless you run I lose Missouri." Hadley and Taft won.

### He Shows Milisouri

As Governor Hadley performed important services in securing the development of unused land. Missouri was rich in agricultural land which had never been touched by the plow, also in land possessing neglected resources in the way of mining and lumbering He started out on a campaign of educationactually went out personally to talk with the Missourians. He traveled down rivers on rafts, camping at night on the abore. drove over the country roads, awakening the farmers to the need of scientific methods of agriculture and cattle culture. He made good use of publicity. He preached the guapel of the telephone of good reads, of good schools

### THE "YANKEE" CONTROVERSY

How did the word "Yankee" originate? The question still occasions controversy. There seems to be very good authority for the claim that the word Yankee was derived from the manner in which the Indians endeavored to pronounce the word English, which they ren-dered Yenghees, whence the word "Yankee," The statement in Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" concerning the tribe of Yankees is a mere joke, and to this suggestion the New York Gazetteer added that "the Yankees were so indomitable that the Puritana of New England, after subduing them, adopted their name, according to an Indian custom which gave the name of the conquered to the conquerors." The statement that there was a tribe of Indian

known as "Yankees" is not to be relied upon, as no history of New England makes any mention of that redoubtable tribe, nor can there be any authority for the belief that the custom of, by the Gazettmer ever existed among the Aborigines of America. An effort has been made to attribute the name

to the popular revolutionary song. "Yankee Doodle," the origin of which an attempt has been made to trace to the words "Yanghi Dounia," which is said to have been very good. Persian for America. It is hardly likely that such an insular and stationary people as the insular and stationary people as the should ever have heard of America to the extent that they would coin a word espe-cially to express the name of the country. The word "Yankee" undoubtedly had the Yenghees origin referred to above, but it does

not seem to have been very common until the time of the Revolutionary War. So far as is known, the word is contained in no writings previous to that lime, and in letters in which the word occurs written in 1775 it is referred to as something new. Noah Webster, in his Dic-tionary, gives the Yenghees origin of the word. That the word "Yankee" was rather uncom-mon in New England in the Revolutionary period is shown by various letters written from there. The word was so unusual that the writers thought themselves obliged to explain that the it. It was soon, however, adopted, and in a few months thereafter the citizens of Newbury fitted out a privateer called the "Yankee Hero." The name shortly afterward began to be used generhame shorty arterward began to be used genar-ally when speaking of the New Englanders, being apelled at times Yankie, Yanko, Yankioo, Yanku and Yankee, as if its orthography was not settled. At the present time the word is only applied in the United States to the inhabi-tants of the New England States, but foreigners use it to designate all Americans.

### A LITTLE WAY

A little way to walk with you, my own-Only a little way, Then one of us must weep and walk alone Until God's day.

A little way! It is so sweet to live Together, that I know, Life would not have one withered rose to give if one of us should go.

And if these lips should ever learn to amile, With the beart far from mins. Twould be for joy that in a little while They would be kined by thing! They would be kined by thing!

Paupers

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I asserted 

According to the latest census bulletin the are \$4,198 paupers in public almahouzes is in United States. The number in England as Wales is 271,463, and in Scotland there are \$55

### Nothing to Do

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Can Ju help me to find out who wrote the poem hege ning:

Nothing to do but work, Nothing to eat but food. Nothing to wear but clothes, To keep from going nude. NORWOOD.

Perhaps some reader can assist "Norwool"

### Working for Pleasure

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I want w find the poem which contains these lines and would like to know who wrote it:

Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or tars The thing thou lovest, though the body stars B. GUDE

It was written by Kenyon Cox. Here it is, Work thou for pleasure: paint or sing or cars. The thing thou lovest, though the body stars Who works for glory minaes oft the goal: Who works for money coins his very soul. Work for work's sake then, and it well may be work for work's sake then, and it well may be That these things shall be added unto

#### Ember Days

Editor of "What Do You Know"-What 124 ember and rogation days? CHAMBERS-WYLIS

They are cortain periods of the year devite they are certain periods of the year areas to fasting and prayer. Ember days eccur a about the beginning of the four seasons groups of three. Regation days occur si he feast of St. Mark, April 20, and on the three days breadlattic provides the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day-

#### Another Stevenson Prayer

Editor of "What Do You Know"-In The column of this date 1 find the query: "What Stevenson's Prayer?" For the benefit of you Stevenson's Prayer?" For the correspondent, I give it below:

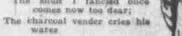
correspondent, I give it below: "Grant that we here before Thee may be a free from the fear of vicissitude and the ter of death, may finish what remains before as a hurt to others, and when the day comes me die in peace. Deliver us from fear and favo from mean hopes and cheap pleasures. How mercy on each in his deficiency: let him as day down; support the stumbling on the wai and give at last rest to the weary." A. 1. M. Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, February in

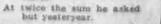
### Webster's Habits

Editor of "What Do You Know"-A B clergyman in a public address referred to an ster's intemperate habits. I have heate be charge denied. What is the truth about it?

Edward Everett Hale knew Webster for it years and he suid: "I never had a dram thought he cared anything about wine or hear -certainly I never supposed he used it is a supposed he used it is an door to Webster in Washington, wrote: "I Webster was the worst slandsred mail is webster was a great drunkard." dined with him at his house and mine is met him at dimers and affairs outself anythe with him at his house and mine is met him at dimers and affairs outself a much other testimony to the same discu-







pay .

Like gnomes from nowhere; in our day